

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
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AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS!

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.  
Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2.50 for three months; payable in advance.

## NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

## AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....	A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....	Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....	W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....	Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....	Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....	Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....	Myers' Express
Lyton City.....	Jas. H. Batterton
Fort Alexander.....	Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....	L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....	M. Martin
Port Townsend.....	Henry Hogan
Portland.....	Chas. Barrett

## Cuttings from European Papers.

It is denied that the Great Eastern takes 1,200 Mormonists New York.

Some leading Greeks were proposing Prince Alfred, of England, for King of Greece, as the best means of settling the present dynasty difficulties.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government intend to reject the offer of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The first letter from the American correspondent of the London Times—Mr. Russell, celebrated for his Crimean and Indian correspondence to the same journal—has been published. It is written from Washington.

The French journals publish the Pope's protest against Victor Emanuel being crowned King of Italy.

A letter from Berlin says—"An order has been given to construct in the building yards at Danzig six new steam gunboats, of from 80 to 100 horse-power, each of which is to be armed with three heavy guns. Prussia cannot build vessels of larger size, as she has no military port, and those of great draught of water cannot enter the port of Danzig."

A project has been presented to the Spanish Government for the importation into Havana of 60,000 negroes as apprentices.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 4th state that the Government was about to declare war on Mexico, but the Correspondencia, a semi-official organ, affirms that "no decision has yet been taken on that grave subject."

The iron-clad man-of-war Black Prince, lying at Greenwich, has now been fitted with six boilers, and two more are ready for shipment. The boilers were all delivered to Government in June last, and it seems the delay rests with the Admiralty. The plating of the ship is going on steadily, and four of the seven strakes on each have been finished. About 400 men are now engaged at work of different descriptions on board, but it is not expected that the vessel will be ready for sea for many months.

the pamphlet affecting the character of the Emperor.

The Portuguese Government has introduced the culture of cotton into their African possessions.

Women's rights are flourishing in Austria. A law has just been passed giving females the right to vote for members of the Diet.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says—"The police have expelled about twenty families from this city, and among them that of Troubelzov, who are relatives to Count de Morny, and who were obliged to leave after only four day's stay. In leaving, the Princess de Troubelzov said gaily to the keeper of the hotel at which she had been staying, 'Adieu! but we shall soon return to Rome with the Piedmontese, and as your accommodation is good, we will again put up at your house!'"

The *Italian Evening Mail* says that the chief secretaryship of Ireland is likely to be vacated by the translation of Mr. Cardwell to the Colonial Office, in consequence of the Duke of Newcastle's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of India.

Besides the volume announced some weeks ago as in preparation by Mr. Mansell, Dr. Thomson, and other gentlemen, Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker are about to publish a similar collection of replies to "Essays and Reviews" by the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, the Rev. Dr. Heytey, the Rev. Dr. Irons, the Rev. H. J. Rose, and the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth. The Bishop of Oxford is to write a preface.

Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* (Liverpool) of the 20th of April says :

If civil war has really commenced between the North and South, we hope that the representatives of England and France at Washington have been instructed by their respective governments to tender their aid as mediators before the struggle has aroused all the fierce passions which, if continued for any length of time, are certain to be called into play. Both nations wish well to the American people; both are alike interested in the general prosperity of the country in every latitude; and both are impelled towards it by the strongest sympathy that can animate friendly nations. This seems to us the last resource before the sword is drawn and the scabbard thrown away, and probably the suggestion would meet the approval of that large class of both extremes of the country, which must look with horror and dismay at the prospect of men and brothers cutting each other's throats under circumstances so fearfully provocative of vengeance.

A man recently killed himself in London whose two sisters and two brothers had committed suicide. There was another brother still living who had often tried to hang himself or cut his throat.

The British House of Commons has rejected the bill to open the Church of England burial-grounds to dissenters.

The French journals publish the Pope's protest against Victor Emanuel being crowned King of Italy.

A letter from Berlin says—"An order has been given to construct in the building yards at Danzig six new steam gunboats, of from 80 to 100 horse-power, each of which is to be armed with three heavy guns. Prussia cannot build vessels of larger size, as she has no military port, and those of great draught of water cannot enter the port of Danzig."

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## Affairs at Annapolis.

Correspondence dated Annapolis, Md., 30th April says:

In addition to the fortifications erected at Fort "Nonsense," (which is now merely an embankment on the side of the Severn, opposite the Naval School) and Fort Madison, the troops have thrown up embankments on Judge Brewer's farm, on the line of the Annapolis railroad, about one-half a mile from the city, in order to hold the road, should any attempts be made to take possession of it by the citizens. This work will also be of great service to the Northern troops on their return from Washington, in case they are repulsed, besides the works on Fort Nonsense, Fort Madison and the embankments on Horn Point will allow them a safe disembarkation from the city.

The remaining midshipmen have all been sent to Newport, R. I., where the school will be conducted in the future. All the midshipmen who are in the school at present are of northern birth, all the southerners having resigned and returned to their respective States. One, a Mr. Fiske, of Vermont, has also resigned and gone South to join the southern Army.

The city is swarming with Northerners, most of whom come here to go to Washington by rail. They are allowed free access to the Naval Academy, and some quarter there in order to save hotel bills, and other expenses; but the gates are closed on all Annapolitans who have not direct business with the officers in command. The Northern journalists are busily sketching, while if the Southern reporters desire to see what is going on in the yard, they have to resort to an eminence outside of the wall, where a view of only one portion of the yard can be had. On Sunday last, however, one John Hughes, residing here, obtained admittance, by some means, and while in the yard read a letter to several of the soldiers, which he had just received from a friend in the North, containing exceptionable language. He was immediately arrested and placed under guard, but was subsequently released and ordered to leave the yard. A file of soldiers was then applied for by one of the subordinate officers to accompany him to the city and arrest the correspondent of the Baltimore papers, on the charge of being a spy, he having stated the number of troops passed through for Washington, etc. The arrest, however, has not yet been made.

A supernumerary London fireman was recently set to watch premises recently destroyed by fire, and was found one morning with his body resting on the bars of the grate and his head up the chimney, in one mass of flame. He was instantly removed from his dreadful position, and medical aid being called in, he was pronounced to be quite dead. How the disaster occurred at present remains a mystery. On a small table in the room was found some bacon, cut in slices and wrapped in a piece of paper, and it is supposed that the deceased might have been lighting the fire for the purpose of cooking his breakfast, and being seized with a fit he thus met his untimely end.

The *Moniteur de l' Armee* says: "The effective force in the French army in 1859 was 540,035 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. In 1858 it had been only 384,043, so that there was an increase of 155,992. On the 1st of January, 1860, the force was 615,465, exclusive of 5276 *enfants de troupe*. Of that number 338,559 were in force, 83,782 in Africa, 55,241 in Italy, 70,94 at Rome, 54,8 in the expedition to China, 7716 on what are called renewable furloughs, and the rest on six months' furlough. The reserve at the same date amounted to 11,017 men, of whom only 71 had previously served. The general effective of the military forces of France was then, on the 1st of January, 1860, 626,482 men. Then, the total number of exemptions accorded to young men of the class of 1858 was 130,236; for the class of 1857 it was 110,313—the former was consequently 19,023 more. This difference, however, is the natural consequence of the augmentation of the contingent of the class of 1858 from 190,000 men to 140,000."

It is reported that the Conservatives of the British Parliament are preparing a strong opposition to Gladstone's project in the hope of a Ministerial crisis.

It is also reported that Prince Napoleon was about to leave Paris for London to demand explanations from the Duke d'Aumale for the latter's observations in a recent pamphlet injurious to the Prince's honor. The Emperor's private secretary had also published a contradiction of a passage in

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

NO. 145.

## Miscellaneous Clippings.

The citizens of Mobile are about to have constructed a floating battery for the protection of their harbor. The *Mobile Tribune*, speaking of the model of one on exhibition there, says it is perfectly bomb and shell-proof, and is much more manageable than an ordinary steamer.

The Legislature of North Carolina has unanimously repeated the 5th section of the 70th chapter of the Revised Code, which requires all officers in that State to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before entering on their duties. The act further provides that it shall not be lawful to administer any such oath or affirmation to any officer.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New Orleans, and several of the elders of the church, are serving as privates in a volunteer company in that city.

The movement of Western Virginia against Secession is getting to be very strong, and the Federal troops will no doubt be welcomed as friends.

F. P. Blair, Jr., has been elected to a Colonelcy of the first regiment of Missouri troops, called for by the President.

During the bombardment of Sumter, 2,391 shot and 980 shell were fired from the South Carolina batteries.

J. C. Williams, of Farmville, Va., has sent five hogsheads of smoking tobacco to Gov. Pickens, for the use of the troops.

Mr. Greiner, of Georgia, arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of treason, has been released on \$16,000 bail to keep the peace.

Gen. T. H. Bradley, has given the Arkansas legislature the sum of \$3,000, and placed 3,000 men of corn at their service.

Jeff. Davis graduated at West Point in the class of 1828.

Prayers were offered in several New York city churches Sunday, for the health, life and happiness of Lieut.-General Scott.

The city of Detroit has been mulcted in the sum of \$29,000, for leaving a sewer unctected.

There are now no cadets at West Point from the Confederate States, the last two having resigned last week.

The crops in Missouri are said to present the most encouraging prospects. So in all the border and Southern States.

Captain Jimmy Barrett, a native of Ireland, 81 years old, has enlisted in a volunteer company in Tazewell, Va.

Already 114 volunteer companies have tendered their services to the Governor of Tennessee.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LET THE SICK TAKE HEED.**—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, liver complaints, and other disorders of the stomach, can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer that has ever tried them will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver, to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve, and generally cure.

**Road Tax Notice.**

ROAD DISTRICT OF ESQUIMALT TOWN.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ROAD Commissioners for the above District, the Assessment Roll has been posted at the Ship Inn, Wharf street, Esquimalt, and at the Post Office, Victoria.

The Commissioners will notify the public (through the press) of the time and place when they meet to hear complaints of persons incorrectly assessed or omitted.

**HENRY EDWARD WILBY,**  
Road Tax Assessor for Esquimalt Town.  
Esquimalt, May 29th, 1861.

## AGENCY

OF THE

San Francisco Mission Woolen Mills.

**WE REGRET TO CALL TO THE ATTENTION** of dealers in Victoria, British Columbia and Ports on Puget Sound, that we are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for the following goods, samples of which can be examined at our office:

Family Blankets, all wool, superior quality; Mackinaw do. do. do. do.; Scarlet do. do. do. do.; Blue do. do. do. do.; Grey do. do. do. do.; Golden State Gentleman's Long Shawls, all wool, with plain or graduated borders;

Tweed Doublets and single width, all wool, and desirable colors;

Eureka Flannels, all colors, and of extra quality; Overshirts, a variety of patterns, sizes and colors.

The above goods are manufactured of selected wools, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics.

**SAMUEL PRICE & CO.**  
Victoria, V. I., March 25, 1861.

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## REMOVAL.

C. VEREYDHEN,

Contractor and Builder,

Has removed his Office to the Brick Building

Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs,

**AND IS PREPARED TO CONTRACT** for or superintend the erection of Brick or Frame Buildings of any kind or style.

Parties who intend to build will do well to call and plan will be shown for brick stores or overhangs that can be erected at a trifling cost over that of a wooden building.

Plans and drawings of every style and specification made at the shortest notice.

my27 Im

## ALFRED FELLOWS,

IRON MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

20 Yates street, Victoria,

**I IMPORTS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS** in England, and has always on hand, Iron bars, rods, sheets, plates, hoppers, etc. & H. H. and Mule Shoes, Horseshoe Nails, and Shoe Shapes; Chains, Axles, Vines, Fibres, and every article required by the marine and Carrriers, which he is able to supply in many cases at less than San Francisco rates. All other kinds of Hardware and Agricultural Implements always on hand.

N. B.—Mining Pickets, an excellent article, made to the Sacrament pattern, for sale at less than the San Francisco price.

april 1 Im

## JAMES LOWE,

(Of the late firm of Allan, Lowe & Co., San Francisco)

Commission Merchant,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Office in Pitdwell's Brick Building, Yates street.

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## AT FARDON'S

Photographic Gallery,

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA,

Pictures may be obtained in any style of the Art.

**LICENCISSON** on Patent Leather, \$1 Each.

Children's under 5 years, 50.

je22 Im

## NOTICES.

### REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN COPLAND HAS REMOVED  
to his Brick Building on Langley street, near Yates street.

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### Information Wanted.

THE RELATIVES OF MR. LAWRENCE CAR-  
MICHAEL, belonging to Milnathort, Kincraig-  
shire, Scotland, are very anxious to hear of or from him. In March 1841 he was in partnership with Mr. T. H. Larke, and Mr. C. M. M. in Esq., Fort Vancouver, (of the Hudson's Bay Company.) In November, 1841, he was in Santa Cruz, and well ac-  
quainted with — Forbes, Esq., Vice Consul Mont-  
rey, Upper California. This is the latest account  
known of him. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by William Clark, 13 High  
street, Dunfermline, Editor of Dunfermline Journal,  
Scotland.

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### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE

ISLAND MARKET, Broughton street, are re-  
quested to call and settle their accounts without fur-  
ther notice. All who have accounts against the

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860

## Gratuitous.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1861.

## Remarkable Decision.

Judge Cameron elected the Court and audience yesterday, by one of those remarkable decisions which he is occasionally accustomed to make. He stated that the "Road Act, 1860," was contrary to law, and if it came before him he would declare it null and void. He did not stop, however, with the Road Act, but he declared that he would not allow Victoria Bridge to be removed, notwithstanding an Act had passed the Legislature to pull it down when the new bridges were completed and accepted by the Surveyor-General.

Such an extra-judicial decision coming from the highest judicial functionary in the Colony, could not but create a sensation, nor fail in some cases to elicit comments not too flattering. Were he sitting in an American court, where the State constitution, or the constitution of the United States conflict with the statutes, it would be natural enough to hear a statute declared null and void. There the judges are clothed with a semi-political power to nullify statutes when they contravene the written constitution. But Englishmen are not accustomed to any such doctrine; neither can an English precedent be found for such a principle. Theoretical writers, such as Locke, have held that there was an inherent right in the people to declare an Act of Parliament void, when parliament forfeited their trust. But no constitutional lawyer has ever admitted such a pernicious doctrine. In fact such a doctrine is nothing more or less than a revolutionary right, and Judge Cameron, in declaring the Road Act and Victoria Bridge Act null and void, has transcended his authority and assumed the position of a revolutionist.

We have no written constitution like the United States to define what our Legislature can or cannot do. Whatever law our Assembly may make, not repugnant to the laws of England, is binding on every subject. But it was never contemplated to extend the Road Acts of England to this Colony. Such are inapplicable, and consequently our law is not repugnant to them. All, then, that our judges have to do is to apply the local law. Their province is not to overturn a local statute because it conflicts with an English Act made for England only. It matters not whether the English Acts are best or not; nor what the merits of the Road Act and Bridge Act may be, whether just or unjust; but it is clearly Judge Cameron's duty to recognize and enforce the Road and Bridge Acts of this Colony. He refuses, however; consequently sets himself up as superior to the Legislature, makes the Assembly a nonentity and, as a judicial oracle, nullifies the local law and undertakes to govern the country by the application of Imperial statutes that were never intended to be applied here, and what is more, were so decided by the Legislature, or else they would never have passed the "Road Act, 1860."

The ground on which Judge Cameron plants himself is an untenable one. He holds that every English statute in force in England, when Gov. Blanchard read his commission here, is now in force in this Colony. If such be the case, we would ask how it was that when he swore in Franklin as a member of the Legislature, that he excepted from the statutory oaths the words, "on the true faith of a Christian?" It would thus appear that occasions can be found when the statute law of England does not extend here, and when it suits it does. If all Imperial statutes extend here, then George Columbia had better take a seat in the Legislative Council as a Spiritual Peer. A declaration should be made that Church and State are united here; and that church-rates or tithes are collectable. Were such a decision made, it would not be more remarkable than that made yesterday; neither would it be more generally repudiated.

The practical effect of the decree yesterday is to render legislation useless. It sets up the say-so of one man as superior to the deliberate act of both branches of the Legislature. We are really and actually thus placed under the thumb of the Chief Justice. He is the real law-maker and actual governor. Hereafter registration of voters is useless. Elections are an amusement. Law-making is a mockery. The Legislature is a humbug in reality. Mr. Cary's arduous legislative labors are truly nothing but boy's play. He can resign now with a good grace, for his opinion of what is law is declared worthless. The only satisfaction we can have now is the knowledge that we have a remarkable judge, to whom we pay £800 sterling a year, and a remarkable attorney-general, who advises the Esquimaux to do

things diametrically opposed to the doctrines of our remarkable judge.

There is one course open now which we have long advocated: Consolidate all the English statutes that are applicable to the Colony. Then the country will know exactly what laws they live under and what English statutes are in operation here. Besides, let us also have a constitution made or endorsed by the Imperial Parliament, stating what we, as a colony, can do and what we cannot do. If two such measures be not adopted, we will be subjected eternally to judicial jugglery of one kind or another, overturning all our existing notions, and unsettling the limited amount of confidence reposed in the government.

THE BALTIMORE STEAM GUN.—This formidable engine of death, recently seized by the U. S. authorities while on its way to the rebel army, is thus described in the New York *Tribune*:

It is on four wheels; the boiler is like that of an ordinary steam fire-engine, the cylinder being upright. There is but one barrel, which is of steel, on a pivot, and otherwise is like an ordinary musket barrel. It is fed or loaded through a hopper entering the barrel directly over the pivot. The barrel has a rotary motion, and performs the circumference by machinery attached, at the rate of about sixteen hundred times a minute. The balls are let into the barrel through a valve at will, and every time the barrel comes round to a certain point, another valve, self-operated, lets out a ball, which is propelled solely by the velocity of the barrel in revolving. It will discharge a two-ounce ball three hundred times a minute. The range is accurate up and down, but the balls are liable to hit wide of the mark on one side or the other. The barrel revolves inside of a drum, made of boiler iron, between five and six feet in circumference, with an opening where the balls are discharged. Its range is not over one hundred yards at best, and the gun can be worked so as to discharge in any direction. The whole thing weighs 67.0 pounds, and is about the size of a steam fire-engine.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

Mr. McCrea begs to intimate that on Saturday, June 8th, he will sell the Old Tom advertised, and to have been sold on the 3d inst., but postponed in consequence of the arrival of the steamer from San Francisco, full particulars of which will be given in an advertisement previous to the sale. He also begs to intimate that he will sell on Monday, June 10th, a fine assortment of furnishing goods, just arrived ex Marcella, full particulars of which will be given in an advertisement previous to the sale.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Excelsior Gymnastic Club.

**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEET-**ING of this Club will be held at the Hall, Broughton street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 6th, at 8 o'clock.

J. A. McCREA, President. J. E. HAWKS, Secretary.

### Notice! Notice!

**T**HIS UNDERSIGNED DRY GOODS DEALERS will, from and after this date, close their respective Stores at 8<sup>th</sup> o'clock, A. M., Saturdays excepted:

A. HOFFMAN,  
K. GAMBITZ,  
N. MOORE & CO.,  
I. LASH,  
M. MAYER,  
M. WINKLER,  
MORRIS BROS.  
Victoria, June 5, 1861.

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**For Lease,**  
**FOR A LONG PERIOD,**  
**Ten Acres of Beautiful Property,**

**CLOSE BY ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,** forming Suburban Lots Nos. VIII and XIII, extending from Quadra street through Cook street; newly fenced in and nearly all cleared. Admirably adapted for Agricultural purposes, Game Reserve and Pleasure Grounds. The soil is of the very best kind.

For particulars apply to EDWARD GREEN, at San Price & Co's or to LD. LOWENBERG, Government street.

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### A CARD

From JAS. E. WOLFE, Contractor and Builder.

**HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE** interest in the Contracting and Building business to Messrs. Boone & Erdman, it is with pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend them to my friends, patrons, and the public generally. One of the gentlemen having worked with me for near two years, and the other for a less period of time, I can freely testify to their entire competency and capability to carry on the business, and also to their integrity as men; and I trust that they will receive the undivided support and encouragement of all my friends, as I believe them worthy and efficient mechanics, and that they will give perfect satisfaction in all that is entrusted to them. Mr. Boone is also a competent draughtsman.

### NOTICE.

They have removed from my old place of business to the opposite side of the street, above Zeher's Drug Store.

JAMES E. WOLFE.

**Carpenters and Builders.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE** to announce that, having purchased the fixtures, machinery, etc., of Mr. JAMES E. WOLFE, and refitted a shop on Yates street, opposite the old Stand, they are now prepared to execute all work that may be committed to their charge with promptness and dispatch.

Job work promptly attended to. Plans and Specifications furnished when desired.

BOONE & ERDMAN,  
Yates street.

**EXPRESS NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Victoria, June 6th, 1861.

**BY PERMISSION OF CAPT. HAYES,** R. N., we will dispatch per H. M. Ship TARTAR,

**A TREASURE AND LETTER EXPRESS**

—FOR—

California, Atlantic States and Europe, which will close on

**MONDAY NEXT, 10th JUNE,**

AT 4 P.M.

C. C. PENDERGAST,  
Agent.

**L. MOUTTE,** Produce Commission Merchant,

JOHNSON STREET, between Wharf and Store Sts.,

**VICTORIA, V. I.**

**FOR SALE, EX STEAMER CORTEZ** from Portland, and later arrivals from San Francisco.

454 sacks choice Oregon White Oats,  
250 sacks choice Island Black Oats,  
200 sacks choice Island Wheat,  
120 sacks choice California Barley,  
300 sacks choice California Bran, etc., etc., and a great variety of other Merchandise, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash and 100 ton.

Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.

L. MOUTTE.

**Lots in Victoria for Sale.**

**LOTS 1132 & 1133 FOR SALE LOW.**

Inquire of J. THOMAS,  
Hope.

j6 tf

Constantly on hand for less than £50 and 100 ton.

His opinion of what is law is declared worthless.

The only satisfaction we can have now is the knowledge that we have a remarkable judge, to whom we pay £800

sterling a year, and a remarkable attorney-

general, who advises the Esquimaux to do

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# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1861.

## Arrival from the Other Side of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Alfred Perry, better known in the Northern mines as "Mountaineer," recently arrived here from the Jasper House, a Hudson Bay Company Fort, in charge of Mr. Moberly, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Perry left Alexandria last fall with a party of four miners, and crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Jasper House, where he wintered. His four companions went on to Fort Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, where they wintered, and this spring left for Red River and the States. He reports that there were not more than eight inches of snow on the ground last winter, at any time, around Jasper House. The mildness of the climate there is remarkable in comparison with the Cariboo country, although Jasper House is farther north.

Mr. P. reports that the Hudson Bay Company were building a steamer during the winter, at Fort Edmonton, to navigate the Saskatchewan as far down as the Rapids. Another steamer is to be put on by the Company to run from Fort Garry, in the Red River settlement, down Red River to Lake Winnipeg, thence across Winnipeg, and up the North Saskatchewan to below the Rapids. By this means almost uninterrupted steam communication will be effected between Red River settlement and Fort Edmonton, which is only about 380 miles from the head of steam navigation on Fraser River. The Company are putting on these steamers in order to bring supplies to Fort Edmonton, from which they will be distributed to their Northern ports.

Mr. Perry left Jasper House for Fort Alexandria on April 2d, with two Indians and without any provisions, but subsisted by hunting. From Jasper House he followed up Athabasca river, 40 miles to Miett's river; then up that river 15 miles to the water-shed. From there he crossed the summit or "basin," 6 miles in length, in which both Miett's and Fraser rivers take their rise and flow in opposite directions. From the "basin" he followed a small rivulet six miles to Cow Dung Lake, which is about 10 miles long, with an average width of one mile. Following the trail on the right of the lake to its western extremity, he struck the Fraser, and followed it down 22 miles to Moose Lake, thence along the shore of that lake 15 miles to the Fraser again; and down that river 25 miles to Kester John (?). Here canoes were taken to Fort George and Alexandria. There is no obstruction on the river between Kester John and Fort George except two rapids. The first rapid is about 8 miles from Kester John's, the other about 75 miles. Canoes pass through them, and so may steamers. The distance from Kester John to Fort George is estimated at about 350 miles by the river; and is navigable for steamers the whole distance—the shallowest water not being less than six feet, and the river in the narrowest part not less than 50 feet wide. The current is slow, more like a lake than a river. From Fort George to Alexandria, the distance is estimated at 150 miles. It is only four days' canoe-travel from Kester John to Fort George. On crossing the summit there was not more than two feet of snow on the 5th of April. The trail is very good, but some fallen trees render it difficult for animals. The summit or "basin" is thickly wooded.

Along Fraser river there are mountains to within 75 or 100 miles of Fort George. On the western side, towards the Cariboo country, the country is tolerably level. On the north-west side it is more mountainous. In the month of June, as the snow melts, the trail overflows. Indians were met at Kester John from Shuswap Lake. They came up across the country on horseback, and even during the winter visited Jasper House, the pass not being rendered impassable by snow at any time.

There is an open country around Moose Lake; but generally the country is covered with pines and firs. The ascent from Jasper House to the summit is very easy, scarcely perceptible, and so is the descent. From Jasper House across to Fort Edmonton it is about 150 miles. The trail is good; the country level, but wooded. On the Jasper House flat there is no timber.

Indications of gold were found up to the head of Fraser River. From the Jasper House up the Athabasca and Miett's Rivers there is plenty of quartz and gravel, but Perry's party threw away their prospecting tools last fall at Kester John, and consequently did not prospect higher up than to that place. About 45 miles below Kester John a prospect was obtained that would pay from \$10 to \$20 a rocker. At a tributary five miles higher up, from three to five cents to the pan were obtained in coarse gold—one piece being worth five cents.

The was a party of eight miners at work 16 miles below Fort George on May 4th. They were running two sluices, and making from \$12 to \$16 to the hand. The company was chiefly French.

A prospecting party, composed of "Big Bill," Kelly and another, had started from Fort Alexandria for Peace River, which is about 300 miles farther North. Good prospects had been obtained there last fall.

THE "CIRCUS."—This schooner, seized on a charge of violating the revenue laws of British Columbia, continued yesterday in possession of Harbormaster Nagle. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Labouchere and the trading schooners Saucy Lass and Nonpareil have all paid duties at the custom-house for British Columbia; but the strict letter of the law requires that they should visit New Westminster for the purpose of clearing to trade on the mainland. If this is to be the custom hereafter with vessels trading on the west coast of British Columbia, then let it be clearly understood, in order that parties ignorant of the new arrangement may not be innocently led into error. All the people ask is to be placed on an equality with the Hudson Bay Company; and no favoritism or one-sided policy on the part of the Government towards that corporation, or any other, will in future be tamely submitted to. Attorney-General Cary, we learn, will have the settling of this Circus affair.

ENFORCING THE LAW.—The harbormaster has notified the various wharf-owners of Victoria and Esquimalt that he proposes enforcing the law which requires a space of six feet wide between all goods landed and the string-piece of the wharf.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."—A gentleman and lady were yesterday united in the bonds of holy matrimony, or in sailor parlance, spliced, and each mounted a horse and homeward hied. At the corner of Government and Broughton streets, the bridegroom's horse shied and the rider was thrown. The animal upon which the bride was seated stumbled over the prostrate man, and the lady was also thrown. A crowd of gallants rushed to the spot and assisted the happy but unfortunate couple to their feet, and much to the happiness of all concerned, it was found that no injury had been sustained. After dusting their soiled garments, the lady and gentleman again mounted, and continued on their way rejoicing, none the worse, we trust, for the accident.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT SEATTLE, W. T.—From a private letter received from Seattle yesterday, we learn that J. W. Johnson, an attorney-at-law of that place, was shot by Geo. Babcock, a storekeeper, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances: Babcock and some other parties in Seattle had formed an amateur musical association, and Johnson, while speaking of the association to Babcock, alluded to it in disparaging terms, whereupon B., becoming enraged, drew a pistol and shot the other in the leg. Johnson was under medical attendance, and Babcock had been arrested.

THE GOLD WATCH.—Messrs. Marks and Levy were before Mr. Pemberton yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Pearkes asked that the money advanced on the watch be paid to his client, as a long time had elapsed since the commencement of proceedings, and there was not the slightest evidence against him. Also, that the watch should be restored to its owner by the Chief of Police. Mr. Pemberton suggested that the parties retire from Court and compromise the matter, which was accordingly done and the matter finally settled.

BEATING A SQUAW.—R. A. Brompton was arrested late on Tuesday night, by special officers McGee and Shepherd, charged with beating and otherwise abusing a drunken squaw named "Annie." The unmanly act was fully proven in the Police Court yesterday, and Mr. Pemberton only fined him £1, a very light penalty, considering the nature of the offence.

OVERBOARD.—A colored man, while hoisting a whale-hall boat by means of pulleys under St. Ours' wharf was precipitated into the water and nearly drowned. He saved himself by holding on to one of the piles until assistance arrived.

BILLIARD TABLES BY AUCTION.—P. M. Backus will sell at his saleroom, this morning, at 11 o'clock, two fine billiard tables, a quantity of saloon fixtures, beds, bedding, blankets, chairs, etc.

POSTPONED.—The hearing of a charge of selling spirituous liquors without a license, preferred against Wm. Rothwell, of Esquimalt, was yesterday postponed until Monday next.

THE "OTTER."—This steamer left for New Westminster yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. She carried forward 40 passengers, 90 tons of freight, five head of cattle, a few sheep, and one horse.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Industrial Exhibition Room, to complete the constitution of the Society and to elect officers.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express per H. M. S. Tartar will close at 4 p. m., on Monday next.

### Court of Assizes.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1861.

Chief Justice Cameron sat yesterday as Judge of Assize to try defaulting jurors, and to hear excuses from the parties presented by the last Grand Jury for neglecting to keep the Esquimalt Road in repair.

Lee, Esq., a defaulting juror at the last term of the Court, was summoned to show cause why he had not been in attendance.

Mr. Lee produced a physician's certificate, setting forth his physical inability to attend, and was accordingly discharged.

THE ESQUIMALT ROAD.

Messrs. Thus. J. Skinner, William Selleck, and Arthur Williams appeared to answer the presentation of the Grand Jury with regard to the condition of this road.

The defendants said that they had been acting under the Road Act passed by the local legislature; had been to a great deal of trouble; appointed an Assessor, and followed the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter strictly.

His Lordship said that the Road Act was quite contrary to law, and that no power was vested by the English law in the Board Commissioners to sell the property of absent persons who neglected to furnish the *reposta* of labor.

The act is one of the most contradictory affairs he had seen for a long time; it infringes on the rights of the people, and if it ever came before him he should declare it null and void.

The road must be repaired in the usual manner of English roads. In regard to the contemplated removal of Victoria bridge, he would not allow it; its removal would be contrary to the English statute.

When the Road Act came before the Legislative Council he had thought it his duty to protest against its passage by that body, and as he saw a reporter from the Colonist present, would ask him to make public the objections he had then made.

His Lordship concluded by advising the defendants to repair the road, and assured them that all proceedings against them should be reserved until the next Assizes.

PROTEST TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Following is His Lordship's protest to the Legislative Council against the passage of the Road Act, as furnished our reporter:

I dissent to the passing of the Bill entitled "A Bill to provide for the Repair, Improvement,

Laying out and Regulation of Roads in Vancouver Island and its Dependencies," as a law for this Colony, for the following reasons:

First.—Because the laws already in existence relating to the Repair of Highways are effectual and sufficient to meet the necessity for which this Bill has been introduced.

With regard to these and all our other laws I

may observe that it was long ago determined and laid down as a rule by the Lords of the Privy Council, "That if there be a new and uninhabited country found out by English subjects, as the law is the birthright of every subject, so, wherever they go, they carry their laws with them, and therefore such new found country is to be governed by the laws of England." On this rule it is my duty to hold that the laws of England in existence at the reading of Governor Blanchard's commission (on his arrival here) were by that very act, established as the laws that were thenceforth to govern this Colony, and it therefore follows that the Laws of England relating to Highways are now in existence, and merely wait the action of the Executive to put them in operation.

Second.—Because this Bill revives the system of Statute Labor for the repair of Highways, which has been abolished in England since the year 1835, by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. ch. 50. It was there found from the evidence of persons of the greatest practical experience that there was not only a great waste of labor on the Highways under the system, to the great disadvantage of the public, but also that it was impossible in consequence to adopt the improvements in the management of Highways which had been so successfully introduced on other roads in various parts of the Kingdom. This reason is equally cogent here against its revival, as from the greatly enhanced cost of labor the public profit will suffer more from its waste.

Third.—Because the mode in which this Bill directs the assessment of the tax on labor to be made, is most grievously unequal. Inasmuch as the six shillings labor or the composition therefor, is assessed without reference to the value of property. So that in fact the poor man who rents a small house and lives only by his daily labor, must contribute the same quantity of labor or money as his richer neighbor who is the possessor of land, (it may be all in cultivation) to the extent of one hundred acres, with dwelling-house, outhouses, barns and live-stock thereon, altogether amounting to great value.

Fourth.—Because the Town of Victoria is excepted from the operation of the Bill. If it is not equitable for the town, it can scarcely be equitable for the country.

Fifth.—Because the provision for recovering unpaid compositions for the Labor Tax by selling the land of defaulting parties, who may be absent from the Colony, or who may not have sufficient goods and chattels to satisfy the laws of England. It will destroy the right of third parties who may have an interest in the land by way of Reversion or Remainder, and effectually reduce its value as a security for money in the estimation of the capitalist.

Sixth.—Because that this great change in the law for the recovery of taxes, affecting as it does all the laws relating to real estate, is foreign to the bill, and tacked on without notice in the title or preamble, a practice which has been denounced by high authority as unparliamentary and tending to the destruction of the constitution.

DAVID CAMERON, C. J.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

### ARRIVED.

June 5.—Sloop Ostrik, Baines, New Westminster

Sloop W. B. Taylor, Waller, from fishing cruise

Sloop Petrel, Taylor, Port Townsend

Sloop Northern Light, Mountford, Port Townsend

### CLEARED.

June 5.—Sloop Ostrik, Baines, New Westminster

Sloop W. B. Taylor, Waller, on a fishing cruise

Sloop Petrel, Taylor, Port Townsend

Sloop Thornton, Clarke, Port Townsend

Sloop Northern Light, Mountford, Port Townsend

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## Right—or not, Girls?

Was I right, or was I not?  
Tell me girls, and tell me true;  
You, I mean, who've husbands got,  
Was I wrong to do so too?

No—I'm sure to die a maid  
Never was meant to be my lot;  
Hymen called and I obeyed;  
Was I right, or was I not?

When the youth that pleased my mind  
Told his love in language sweet,  
Could I see him, fond and kind,  
Sigh and languish at my feet?

No, no, it was in vain—  
Frowns and threats were quite forgot;  
Soon at church I eased his pain—  
Was I right, or was I not?

This I know—a single life  
Never was designed for me;  
No, no, 'tis naught but strife,  
That you surely could agree.

Girls, get married—that's your plan—  
Cupid will assist the plot;  
Then, like me, secure your man;  
Am I right, or am I not?

## Rustic Simplicity and Shrewdness.

During the panic of 1852 in England, a woman who had long attended the Bristol market as a vendor of vegetables, walked into Stuckey's banking house on the quay, and making her way direct to the cashier's desk thus addressed Mr. M——:

"How do ye do, sir? I do hope you're charming. I've got a bit of favor to ax you. They do tell I that things be going on but queer sh like up to London, and it so happens that I've saved by a five pound Bank of England note, and I should be obliged to ye if so be as how you'd be so kind as to give it gold for it."

"My good w-o-man," replied the cashier, "I am sorry I cannot do what you ask. We are not in the habit of giving change to strangers."

"Lord love ye, I beant no stranger; I have served Madam M—— with garden stuff for many a long day; she do know I pretty well, I should think, or she wouldn't have axed me to find ou a decentish, wholesome young woman to nurse your fast dear beautiful baby. So now you do know all about it, and I am bound won't refuse to give change for this nice London bank note."

"I tell you again I cannot," was somewhat snapplishly replied; "I am too busy to listen to your importunities just now, so it's no use your stayin'."

"I ax pardon, sir, but I won't keep ye a minute; if Madam was here, she would get it for me in less than no time; she said only last Saturday as ever was, she never tasted such beautiful rummets as the lot I was pleased to sell her the week afore."

The cashier evinced strong and unequivocal symptoms of impatience; these were not lost on the applicant, who in a most winning tone resumed:

"Well, now, I'll tell ye what, since you won't give I g ld, maybe ye will be so uncommon kind as to change this Bank of England note for one of your own notes of the same valy? I would a precious sight rather have that, because I do know there be no fear of your breaking all into bits, though they do say a sight of banks have done so lately."

The banker instantly produced one of his own notes and received in exchange the five pound Bank of England note.

"Thank ye kindly, sir, you be as civil a spoken gentleman as a body may wish to meet, and sure I will tell Madam, so next time she do come to my standin'."

Thinking the business concluded to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, the cashier turned on his heel, and was about to ensconce himself in his place behind his desk, when the dealer in greens suddenly checked his progress by audibly reading:

"Promise to pay five pounds on demand? Oh, you do, do ye? Then I say, Mr. M——, I do not mean any offense, or to say anything unpleasant like; nor will I be hanged if I do no have gold now; or I will stick myself up at the door, and cry out, the bank is stopped!"

Need we say this unsophisticated child of nature carried her point?

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## HOTELS AND SALOONS.

### Bank Exchange Saloon.

**THE UNDERSIGNED**, HAVING LEASED the building adjoining his Saloon at the corner of Langley Alley and Yates street, about enlarging and fitting it up in a first-class style. When the contemplated improvements are completed he will be prepared to lease one half of the premises, to a good tenant at a low rent, for stores.

As heretofore the best brands of

WINES, ALES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Always on hand.

JO. LOVEITT,  
my 21st Bank Exchange Saloon.

Washington Restaurant

—AND—

### COFFEE SALOON,

GOVERNMENT St. bet. YATES AND JOHNSON

MEALS FURNISHED at ALL HOURS

on the shortest notice and best style.

Board per Week, \$7.00 and upwards.

THE FINEST WINES, PORTER, ALE

—AND—

### SEGARS,

my 21st PARIS AND LONDON

ROTISSERIE AND RESTAURANT,

Government street, corner Trounce alley

VICTORIA, V. I.

First class Restaurant in every particular.

The Cooking Department is managed by the Proctors, and the tables are furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

A ROASTING JACK is used for roasting meat before the fire.

PRIVATE SALOONS for Parties.

Meats, Game and Chickens roasted before the fire, for the convenience of Families or Messes.

Wine, Ale and Porter to order.

PRIVATE entrance on Trounce alley. my 19th

Hotel and Restaurant,

MINERS' EXCHANGE,

Waddington Alley, bet. Johnson and Yates streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Board and Lodging (per week)....\$6 and \$7

Board.....\$5

Meals at all hours.....50 cents

The subscriber would notify his friends and the public that he has refitted and furnished the above establishment, and can now offer a comfortable home to those visiting this Colony.

JOSEPH H. MORRAIS.

my 13th An Old California.

CAMERON'S

Board and Lodging House,

SCOTT'S WHARF, NEW WESTMINSTER.

R. CAMERON TAKES THIS METHOD

of returning his sincere thanks to the travelling public for the manner in which he has been patronized since the opening of his establishment (4 months ago) and begs to state that having greatly enlarged his house is more appropriate to board and lage any number of guests that may please to call. I am determined, as before, to keep the best table on the river. The beds in the house can not be beat for cleanliness and comfort, being under the management of Mrs. C.

Board and Lodging per week.....\$8.00

Single Meals.....\$1.00

Parties can have their beds free by furnishing their own blankets. The house is pleasantly situated being opposite the theatre, and on the wharf where all the steamers sail. Here in fact the boys will find everything skoom.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, a few doors above Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO,

FOSTER & COLEMAN, (SUCCESSORS

TO J. H. HALEY,) Proprietors.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Haley in this well known Hotel, the subscribers beg to say to the old patrons of the house and the public in general, that they have made many alterations and improvements, and rechristened and renamed the house throughout in the most thorough manner, and have added a large private hall for the entrance of ladies, and so determined that in the future the house always possess a in the requisites of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, in every particular.

Our Mr. Fatten has been bookkeeper of the house for the past two years, and Mr. Foster has been connected with the ocean steamers of this coast for the past eight years as purser, and cheerfully offers his services to families and others in procuring steamer passage, in advance of their arrival here.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—Coaches of the Hotel always in readiness.

my 13th FOSTER & COLEMAN.

Alexander Stenhouse,

YATES STREET,

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT,

NOW OFFERS

TO RENT AND LEASE—SEVERAL CONVENIENT HOUSES AND STORES, advantageously situated for residence or business; also, for Sale or Lease, several valuable Lots and Premises in different parts of the city.

FOR LEASE—A Farm in Metchosin, comprising 200 acres of land, with new dwelling house containing six rooms, spare rooms for servants, good stable, cow shed for 12 cows, pigsties, 14 acres of land fenced and under cultivation, and a garden, all fully fenced, half water frontage. Also, ploughs, harrows, and other Farming Implements, 20 head of cattle, 2 horses and a quantity of Sowls and Pigs.

FOR LEASE—19 acres of open Prairie Land, large proportion of open prairie land, situated on Pedder Bay, water frontage and good harbor.

FOR SALE—100 acres excellent Agricultural Land in Esquimalt District.

FOR LEASE—200 acres of Land in Esquimalt District, and good house and out-buildings, garden, and paddocks fenced.

PARTNER WANTED—On a Farm of 200 acres, with good house and out-buildings, garden, and 25 acres fenced. Only a small deposit required. Balance can remain at a low rate of interest.

\$10,000, in sums of not less than \$500, for Loan on Real Estate.

my 20th Jacob Strahle & Co.'s

BILLIARD TABLES.

Mr. Lewis Davis,

of the STAR AND GARTER HOTEL, Government street, having been appointed our

Agent for V.ancouver Island, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast,

Orders for our celebrated Billiard Tables, with the new Patent Double Spring Cushion.

IVORY-TOPPED CUES, CUE WAX,

BALLS,

And all other Billiard fixings, if left with him, will be promptly attended to.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.

my 11th Livery and Sale Stables,

YATES STREET.

BOWMAN & HALSEY

INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE

Public generally, that they are now prepared to offer the best accommodations in their line to be had in the town.

Stable Horses, Buggies, etc., always ready. Horses kept on the most reasonable terms. All orders for teaming faithfully attended to.

Victoria, Dec 11, 1860. 6m

J. T. PIDWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Corner of Yates and Langley streets,

AS JUST RECEIVED AN MERCHANDISE, OF WHICH

includes Clothing and other Merchandise, which

be offered at reasonable terms to the Trade. Samples

to be seen at his Office.

my 26th

## CLOTHING, ETC.

### KOSHLAND & BRO.,

Importers and Jobbers in

Clothing, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BLANKETS, DUCKS, DRILLINGS,

And a general assortment of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, etc., etc.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

WHARF STREET, Adjoining Royal Hotel,

VICTORIA, V. I.

N. KOSHLAND, Victoria.

S. KOSHLAND, San Francisco.

my 13th

“Cheap John.”

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF “CHEAP JOHN,” EVERYBODY’S FRIEND, has opened in Yates’ Building, Yates street, near the Wharf, and next door to McDonald the Baker.

It will be well for everybody to call and see us.

Our old customers we know will continue to patronize us, for they know that our Goods are the best and cheapest in the market.

All Orders from the country promptly attended to, at the